

OH, WEARY WILLIE!

How We Have Missed You the Past Few Days,

YOUR POPULISTIC PLATITUDES,

And the Silvery Crooning of Your Siren Song;

YOUR TILLMANISTIC TOSSING

The Thorny Crown, and All Your Golden Crossing,

AND IT AFFORDS US PLEASURE

To Again Welcome Your Popular Contributions to Our Externed Columns. We shall Gladly Give You an Editorial "Puff" in Calling the Attention of Our Readers to Your Masterly Mastication of Nealy Metaphors and the Pleasing Punctilious and Resonant Redundancy of Your Cornucopia of Eloquence--This will be Followed Up Day After Day with Renewed Assurance of Our Distinguished Regard--Bryan's Speech in Madison Square Garden Attended by the Same Theatrical Accessories That Signaled His Nomination--The Garden Was Packed, but That Does Not Signify.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK, Aug. 12.--That the interest of the whole city of New York was focused to-day upon Madison Square Garden where William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, was to be formally notified of their nomination by the Democratic party for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, was proven by the groups of sovereign electors which early in the middle of the afternoon began to come under the trees in Madison Square, which by 5 o'clock had been reinforced by hundreds; at 6 o'clock was multiplied to expectant thousands and before 7 o'clock a straining, clamoring army, New York had discussed for weeks the master-stroke of oratory by which the Nebraska inspired the tidal-wave of enthusiasm that swept him into the highest place in the gift of his party and curiosity was rife whether the candidate was equal to a second speech that might aid in winning for him the foremost office in the gift of his country. The Garden had been the stage for several events of the same character, political meetings had been held in its walls without number. Eight years ago Cleveland had been there notified of his selection to lead a second time the campaign of the Democracy, but the speculation attached to all the events had been but shadows compared with the fierce light of curiosity which beat upon this night. President Cleveland had been a personage familiar to New York, but the young leader who had come out from the west to plant his standard in the field of the enemy, as he called it, and there to open the battle of his campaign was only a name in this city. Therefore, the assembly waited eagerly to discover what manner of man he was of whom they had read so much and what manner of speech was his which had such power over a great party convention. On this sultry night the wide oval of the garden was a furnace in which 20,000 were to suffer a fiery torture for their enthusiasm's sake. The glass had been removed from the acre of skylights in the roof and sheets of canvas hung below. Radiating from this ceiling were strips of electric lights outlining the sweep of the rafters which rose over solid acres of heads.

Like an Infantry Charge.

The hands of the clock marked 7 when the main doors down at the west of the garden swung inward and announced their opening by the burst of a yell-like war-cry. Then with a roar came the people pouring through the entrance and spreading over the floor like the unchaining of a flood of water. Men and women they swept down to the center of the hall, climbing over chairs and obstructions like an infantry charge until the bluecoats swooped down upon them and dispersed the crowd with admirable skill down the various aisles to which tickets directed. The first contingent were the holders of reserved seats and they scattered themselves through the aisles on the floor and swarmed up through the boxes. The galleries rising tier on tier to roof from the oval arena gave the hall the likeness of an ancient coliseum wonderfully bright with light from dresses and gleaming shirt fronts of countless men.

In a far gallery a band played music, and almost unheard at the national air, while the crowds gave cheers for the local favorites and studied the Democrats of national reputation who walked into the gallery back of the platform. The first real demonstration of the night was given to the wife of the presidential candidate. Twice Mrs. Bryan bowed to the right and left and then she was seated.

The cheer for Mrs. Bryan had not ended when the foremost personage of the hour, the Democratic candidate for President, in the midst of a small group of his chief supporters, appeared and pushed through the same doorway.

Some Old Theatrical Effects.

As the smooth-shaven, strong-faced young statesman from the west stood at the front of the platform, a flag was raised and waved just above him in the gallery, so that its folds swept down as a background for his form and made him the one figure of the whole assemblage. The cheer that broke forth was of tremendous force. Certainly its resound had never heard its like but once before, and that other was the cheer which followed the close of his now famous speech before the Chicago convention. This time it was fans and hats and handkerchiefs that fluttered in the thick of the sultry heat and the cry was "Bryan, Bryan," and repeated until the great crowd was weary. The candidate bowed several times embracing the different points of the compass in his acknowledgment. It was only when he had sat down at the right of the stage that the people took notice of the men who accompanied him. Foremost among them, seated at the left, was Arthur Sewall, the Bath shipbuilder, and candidate for the vice presidency, a vigorous looking man whose frame told of the New England air. There was Governor Stone, a thin-faced man, ministerial in his bearing, and the presiding officer, Hon. Elliott Danforth, ex-governor of the state of New York. There were vacant chairs in the hall when the nominees mounted the platform, and all standing space was filled, but the aisles were clear and there was no crowding. It was twenty minutes after eight when Senator Jones stepped to the front

of the box and lifted his hand for order. The response came in the form of cheers for Bryan. After a moment the speaker was able to hear himself introduced. Mr. Danforth as the chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Danforth in his turn, pounded with a gavel on the rail and in his turn was showered with calls for Bryan. Mr. Danforth's speech was a brief one, a mere formal introduction of Governor Stone. Mr. Stone read his notification from printed slips, but his voice carried almost to the ends of the hall.

Governor Stone in part said:

Governor Stone's Address.

Mr. Chairman--We are here this evening to give formal notice of their selection to the gentlemen nominated by the national Democratic convention as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, the convention which assembled at Chicago on the seventh day of July last was convened in the usual way, under a call issued in due form by the national Democratic committee. There was nothing out of the ordinary in the manner of its assembling, and nothing in the action of the committee under which authority it was convened, to distinguish it from its predecessors. It was in all respects a regular national convention of the Democratic party. Every state in the union from Maine to Alaska was represented by a full quota of delegates, and I may add with perfect truth that a more intelligent and thoroughly representative body of Democrats has never assembled upon the American continent.

The convention was called for two purposes: First, to formulate a platform declaratory of the party principles, and secondly, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. Both these purposes were fully accomplished, and accomplished according to the usage that has been recognized and the methods of procedure which have obtained in Democratic conventions for 50 years. The acts of the convention, therefore, were the acts of the Democratic party. Its work was done under the sovereign authority of the national organization; and that work was the direct result of the calm, well-matured judgment of the people themselves, deliberately expressed through their representatives chosen from among the wisest, most trusted, and patriotic of their fellow citizens in all the states.

The Chicago platform has been denounced as un-Democratic and the delegates composing the convention have been stigmatized as anarchists and socialists. We have heard much of this from a certain class of papers and individuals. On Saturday last in my own state an ex-Democratic ex-supreme court judge characterized the Chicago platform as "A bundle of Populistic notions, saturated brimful with socialism and anarchy," and at the same time called the movement a "corrupt conspiracy of some distinction declared that American citizenship meant government 'not by the unthinking, unheeding masses, but by the elements which are guided by judgment and reason.'"

"Unthinking, unheeding masses" is very good. The elements which are guided by judgment and reason, is extra good. It is at least a slight modification of Vanderbilt's arrogant anathema, "Damn the people!" and for this small concession we ought no doubt to be duly grateful.

Mr. Bryan, I esteem it a great honor, as it is most certainly a pleasure, to be permitted to inform you, as I now do, that you were nominated for the office of President of the United States by the Democratic national convention which assembled in Chicago in July last. I hand you this formal notice of your nomination accompanied by a copy of the platform adopted by the convention and upon that platform I have the honor to request your acceptance of the nomination tendered.

Ten minutes of cheers followed. Bryan stood alone at the front of the stage with outstretched hand asking for silence, while his audience stood on their chairs cheering frantically and repeatedly shouting his name in chorus. After three or four minutes of this scene, Bryan tired of waiting for an opportunity to speak, sank into a chair and the band broke into a patriotic air. Then Mr. Danforth came to the rescue with his gavel, and finally the speech was begun.

Talking from railroad trains had told plain upon the candidate's face, his business was apparent and it could not begin to fill the hall until it warmed up to the task. Unlike his Chicago speech, Mr. Bryan read his address from manuscript. He spoke slowly and was interrupted with volleys of cheers.

The delivery of Mr. Bryan's speech consumed not over two hours, and its close was greeted with hearty applause. Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

Essay--Willie Bryan--What I Know.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Committee and Fellow Citizens:

I shall, at a future day and in a formal letter, accept the nomination which is now tendered by the notification committee. I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform.

I have been charged by men standing high in business and political circles that our platform is a menace to private security, public safety. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and to defend every motion which influences them, every purpose which animates them, and every hope which inspires them.

Our campaign has not for its object the reconstruction of society. We cannot insure to the vicious fruits of a virtuous life; we would not invade the home of the profligate in order to supply the wants of the spendthrift; we do not propose to transfer the rewards of industry to the lazier of idleness. Property is and will remain the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation for toil. We believe, as asserted in the declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal; but that all men are created equal is not meant that all men are or can have equal possessions in possessions or merit; it means that all shall stand equal before the law and that government officials shall not, in making, construing or enforcing the law, discriminate between citizens.

I assert that property rights, as well as the rights of persons are safe in the hands of the common people.

Those who daily follow the injunction "Be the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread" are now, as they ever have been, the bulwark of law and order--the source of our nation's greatness in time of peace, and its surest defenders in time of war.

But I have only read a part of Jackson's utterance--let me give you his conclusion: "But when the natural and just advantages artificial distinctions to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful--the humble members of society--the farmers, mechanics and the day laborers--who have neither the time nor the means to defend their rights, have the right to complain of the injustice of their government." Those who support the Chicago platform endorse all of the quotation from Jackson.

Oh, What Demagoguery.

We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of government favoritism--they have read our platform. Nor are we surprised to learn that we must in this campaign face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of non-interference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing upon the rights of individuals.

We welcome such opposition--it is the highest endorsement which could be bestowed upon us. We are content to have the cooperation of those who desire to have the government administered without fear or favor.

Those who stand on the Chicago platform believe that the government should not only avoid wrong-doing, but that it should also prevent wrong-doing; and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public, but they do not excuse petty larceny, but they declare that grand larceny is equally a crime; they do not defend the occupation of the highwayman who robs the unsuspecting traveler, but they include among the transgressors those who, through the more polite and less hazardous means of legislation, appropriate to their own use the proceeds of the toil of others. The commandment "Thou shalt not steal" is extended from the small and reiterated in the legislation of all nations is no respecter of persons. It must be applied to the great as well as to the small; to the strong as well as to the weak; to the corporate person created by law as well as to the person of flesh and blood created by the Almighty. No government is worthy of the name which is not able to protect from every man entitled to his property the humblest citizen who lives beneath the flag. It follows as a necessary conclusion that vicious legislation must be remedied by the people who suffer from the effects of such legislation and not by those who enjoy its benefits.

The Chicago platform has been condemned by some, because it dissents from an opinion rendered by the supreme court declaring the income tax law unconstitutional. Our critics even go so far as to apply the name Anarchist to those who stand upon that plank of the platform. It must be remembered that we expressly recognize the binding force of that decision so long as it stands as a part of the law. There is in the platform no suggestion of an attempt to dispute the authority of the supreme court. The party is simply declared to use "all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted."

While the money question overshadows all other questions in importance, I desire it distinctly understood that I shall offer no apology for the income tax law of the Chicago platform.

A law which collects from some citizens more than their share of the taxes and collects from other citizens less than their share, is simply an indirect means of the transferring one man's property to another man's pocket, and while the process may be quite satisfactory to the men who escape just taxation it can never be satisfactory to those who are overburdened.

Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of an income tax law by the national convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of the right to dissent from a decision of the supreme court. In a government like ours every public official is a public servant whether he holds office by election or by appointment, whether he serves for a year or for a long term of years, and the people have a right to criticize his official acts.

No public official who conscientiously discharges his duty as he sees it, will desire to deny to those whom he serves the right to discuss his official conduct.

And Here's Where We Have You, Willie.

Now let me ask you to consider the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bi-metallicism. No national party during the entire history of the United States has taken an issue on the money question. The Chicago platform has had the temerity to oppose it. Three parties--the Democratic, Populist and Silver parties--have not only declared for bi-metallicism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold.

The Republican platform which expressly declares that bi-metallicism is desirable when it pleases the Republicans to aid in securing it as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represent the minority sentiment in the Chicago convention oppose the free coinage of silver by the United States by independent action on the ground that, in their judgment, it "would retard or entirely prevent the support of money owing and the free circulation of the dollar." When they assert that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bi-metallicism, they condemn mono-metallicism. The gold standard has been weighted in the balance and wanting. Take from it the powerful support of money owing and money changing classes and it cannot stand for one day in any nation in the world.

There can be no sympathy or co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bi-metallicism. Between bi-metallicism--which is independent or international--and the gold standard, there is an impassable gulf.

What is the test of honesty in money? It must certainly be found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which loses its purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power.

It cannot be successfully claimed that mono-metallicism or bi-metallicism or any other system gives an absolutely stable standard of value. Under both mono-metallicism and bi-metallicism the government has the right to increase or decrease the dollar, invest it with the legal tender equalities and then opens the mint to its unrestricted coinage, leaving the purchasing power of the dollar to be determined by the number of dollars. Bi-metallicism is better than mono-metallicism, not because it gives us a perfect dollar--that is, a dollar absolutely unvarying in its general purchasing power--but because it makes a nearer approach to stability, to honesty, to justice, than a gold standard possibly can.

Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of money increases the exchangeable value of the dollar; therefore, the exchange against silver must inevitably raise the purchasing power of money and lower the money value of all other forms of property.

The same influences that are now at work to destroy silver in the United States, will, if successful, have the effect of turning against other silver using countries, and each new convert to the gold standard will add to the general distress. So long as the scramble for gold continues, prices must fall and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times.

Billy and the Farmer.

The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they have felt its effects. Since they sell at wholesale and buy at retail they have lost more than they have gained by falling prices, and besides this, they have found the certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. Taxes have not been perceptibly decreased, although it requires more of farm produce now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owed \$1,000 in 1891 is compelled to pay \$1,000, though in 1891 he could have paid \$750 in the dollar with which to pay the debt. Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices, and besides these items there are many more. The farmer has thus found complaint against the gold standard.

The wage-earners have been injured

by a gold standard and have expressed themselves upon the subject with great emphasis. In February, 1895, a petition asking for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and signed by the representatives of all, or nearly all, the leading organizations was presented to Congress.

Wage-earners know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar; they know that employment is less permanent; loss of work more probable and re-employment less certain. A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money because money is rising; it also discourages enterprise and paralyzes industry.

On the other hand, the restoration of bi-metallicism will discourage hoarding, because when prices are steady or rising, money cannot afford to be idle in the bank vaults. The farmers and wage-earners together constitute a considerable majority of the people of the country. Why should their interests be ignored in considering financial legislation? A monetary system which is peculiarly advantageous to a few syndicates has far less to commend it than a system which would give hope and encouragement to those who create the nation's wealth.

Our opponents have made a special appeal to those who hold fire and life insurance policies, but these policy holders know that, since the total premiums received would be the total losses paid, a rising standard would be of more benefit to the companies than to the policy holders.

Savings Bank Depositors.

Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in savings banks. They constantly parade before these depositors the advantages of a gold standard, but these appeals will be in vain, because savings bank depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets; and they still further know that, if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely, they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses.

It is only necessary to note the increasing number of failures in order to know that a gold standard is ruinous to merchants and manufacturers. These business men do not make their profits from the people from whom they borrow money, but from the people to whom they sell goods. If the price of goods falls, retailers cannot sell, and if retailers cannot sell, wholesale merchants and manufacturers must go into bankruptcy.

Salaries in business occupations depend upon business conditions and the gold standard both lessens the amount and threatens the permanency of such salaries.

Official salaries, except the salaries of those who hold office for life, must, in the long run, be adjusted to the conditions of those who pay taxes, and if the present financial policy continues we must expect the contest between the taxpayer and the tax collector to increase in bitterness.

The professional classes--in the main--derive their support from the producing classes and can only enjoy prosperity among those who create wealth. I have not attempted to describe the effect of the gold standard upon all classes--in fact, I have only had time to mention a few--but each person will be able to apply the principles stated to his own case.

It must also be remembered that it is the desire of the people generally to convert their earnings into real or personal property. This being true, in considering any temporary advantage which may come from a system under which the dollar rises in its purchasing power, it must be remembered that the dollar cannot be more than formerly, unless property sells for less than formerly.

Hence, it will be seen that a large portion of those who may find some pecuniary advantage in a gold standard will discover that their losses exceed their gains.

It is not strange that those who have made a profit by lending money to the government in the hour of its extremity, favor a financial policy which will keep the government dependent upon them. I believe, however, that I speak the sentiment of the vast majority of the people of the United States when I say that a wise financial policy administered in behalf of all the people would make our government independent of any combination of financiers, foreign or domestic.

Charles Sherman and Blaine.

In 1893 Senator Sherman said: "The contraction of the currency is a far more distressing operation than senators suppose. Our own and other nations have gone through that operation before. It is not possible to take that voyage without the greatest distress. To every person except a capitalist out of debt, or a salaried officer or annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger, hardship of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. It means ruin to all dealers whose debts are twice their business capital though one-third less than their actual property. It means the fall of all agricultural productions without any great reduction of taxes. What prudent man would desire to build a house, a railroad, a factory or a barn with this certain fate before him?"

Mr. Sherman was at that time speaking of the contraction of the volume of paper currency, but the principle which he set forth applies if there is a contraction of the volume of the standard money of the world.

Mr. Blaine discussed the same principle in connection with the demonetization of silver. Speaking in the house of representatives on the 7th of February, 1878, he said: "I believe the struggle now going on in this country and other countries for a single gold standard, would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money, and the establishment of gold as the sole unit of value, must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except those invested which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value, and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every species of property."

It is strange that the holders of investments which yield a fixed return in money can regard the destruction of silver with complacency, we may not expect the holders of other forms of property to protest against giving to money a "disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property."

The people who must purchase money with the products of toil stand in a position entirely different from the position of those who own money or receive a fixed income. The well-being of the nation--aye, of civilization itself--depends upon the prosperity of the masses. What shall it profit us to have a dollar which grows more valuable every day if such a dollar lowers the standard of civilization and brings distress to the people? What shall it profit us if in trying to make our credit by increasing the purchasing power of our dollar, we destroy our ability to pay the debts already contracted by lowering the purchasing power of the products with which these debts must be paid? If it is asserted, as it constantly is asserted, that the gold standard will enable us to borrow more money from abroad, I reply that the demonetization of bi-metallicism will restore the parity between money and property and thus permit an era of prosperity which

THEY WERE FRIGHTENED.

Returning Delegates, Fearing a Smash-Up, Jumped Off a Train.

This morning when the delegates were returning from the convention, an accident occurred at Echo Point. Two sections were coming in to town. One section had stopped at Echo Point. Another came up at a rapid rate and somebody yelled to jump, though there was little or no danger, as the second section was stopped before striking the first. Mr. Kent, of Brooke county, together with others, jumped from the second train. Kent struck a barbed wire fence and was seriously cut over the eyes, having a narrow escape from injuring his eyes. Another delegate, who told Police Lieutenant Supler that he was a cousin of Judge Bennett, had his trousers torn almost entirely off. One or two others were reported to have received slight injuries.

IRISH LAND BILL.

Amended by House of Lords--Bitter Feeling in the House of Commons.

LONDON, August 12.--The Irish land bill as amended in the house of lords where it recently passed its third reading, was before the house of commons again to-day. The chief secretary for Ireland, Mr. Gerald Balfour, indicated the proposed course of the government. He said they were prepared to acquiesce to the new Turbayne clause to Lord Inchiquin's new subscription clause and to the amendment dealing with the procedure of the bill. The other amendments, he added, would be accepted in principle, but on the question of pasture holdings the government would adhere to the one hundred pound limit and could not accept Lord MacNaghten's amendment omitting clause 5.

Mr. Gerald Balfour also said that the lords had materially altered the bill to the detriment of the tenants, but he hoped the lords would accept the measure in the shape the commons would return it to them. Otherwise it would be a calamity to Ireland, including the landlords themselves.

Continuing, the chief secretary said that he had a great change for the better lately in the conditions of Ireland, where the intense bitterness was dying out, and were they going to seize the opportunity to reinforce the kinder feeling prevailing, or were they going to justify those who were only too ready to impute the most pernicious action that for Ireland women tranquility would be done, but for Ireland clamorous and crime-ridden no concession would be denied? That was the issue now to be decided and he most sincerely prayed that parliament might be wisely guided in arriving at a decision. (Cheers.)

ANDREE'S BALLOON TRIP.

Its Appearance in the Far North Regarded as a Fiction.

CHICAGO, August 12.--Evelyn B. Baldwin, when asked this morning concerning the reported appearance of Andree's balloon in British America in latitude 55 degrees, 16 minutes, longitude 127 degrees, 40 minutes, said: "I do not believe the report, as welcome as the accomplishment of the achievement would be to me. As late as August 2 or 3 Andree had not yet left Spitzbergen, and he could not therefore have been 3,000 miles beyond that point on the evening of the 30, as related by the British American Indians. The bright lights seen by them may have been auroral displays."

Again, Andree expected to land in latitude 70 degrees, longitude 155, in the vicinity of Cape Barrow, or in latitude 67 degrees, longitude 100 degrees, in the very northern portion of British America. Although Andree's ship was in a favorable place of mechanism, and with favorable conditions would undoubtedly accomplish the voyage, I regard the ledge and ship as the only practicable means of accomplishing the conquest of the north."

National Editorial Association.

ST. LOUIS, August 12.--The executive committee of the National Editorial Association met at the Planters' hotel last evening, with President R. H. Thomas, of Mechanicsville, Mo., in the chair, and transacted some routine business. It was decided to hold the next annual convention at Galveston, Texas, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 3, 4 and 5, 1897. One of the features of next year's convention will be a trip to Mexico, for which the railroad companies promise to furnish a special rate. The matter of establishing a home for writers was informally discussed. Some plan will be decided among the members of the committee, before the convention meets and a report will be submitted to that body to act upon.

Political Cyclists' Club.

CHICAGO, August 12.--The organization of the cyclists of the United States is being actively carried on. The National Wheelmen's Club, which was recently organized, has been assigned headquarters at room 42 Auditorium building by the national Republican committee. The executive committee of the club met at the headquarters to-day and outlined their plan of organization. There has been some delay in getting the first lot of buttons, but by the last of the week it is expected that everything will be running smoothly and the correspondence that has accumulated will be answered.

Incorporated in Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.--The work incidental to the incorporation of several thousand federal officers in and around New York and Brooklyn into the civil service in accordance with the President's recent order is practically completed. President Proctor, of the civil service commission, has been in New York for several weeks supervising the work but will return here in a few days. A large number of inquiries as to the status of various employees and other questions has been pouring into the commission steadily since the order was issued.

Shoe Firm Falls.

BOSTON, August 12.--The National Shoe and Leather Exchange reported the failure of E. S. Sanborn & Co., of Lynn, Mass., manufacturers of ladies' shoes, Edmund H. Talbot, of 40 Water street, is the assignee. The firm is rated at \$150,000. The liabilities are placed at \$75,000; assets at between \$50,000 and \$60,000. The Boston banks are the principal creditors. Hard times is the cause assigned for the failure.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, local thunder storms in the early morning, followed by fair during Thursday; northerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair and cooler; light to fresh northerly winds, shifting to easterly.

For Ohio, fair Thursday, preceded by thunder storms in extreme southern portions to-night; light to fresh easterly winds; cooler in southwest portion.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schmitt, druggist, corner Fourth and Market streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 72.3 p. m. 81

8 a. m. 73.5 p. m. 82.7

9 a. m. 74.8 p. m. 84.1

10 a. m. 76.1 p. m. 85.4

11 a. m. 77.4 p. m. 86.7

12 m. 78.7 p. m. 88.0

1 p. m. 80.0 p. m. 89.3

2 p. m. 81.3 p. m. 90.6

3 p. m. 82.6 p. m. 91.9

4 p. m. 83.9 p. m. 93.2

5 p. m. 85.2 p. m. 94.5

6 p. m. 86.5 p. m. 95.8

7 p. m. 87.8 p. m. 97.1

8 p. m. 89.1 p. m. 98.4

9 p. m. 90.4 p. m. 99.7

10 p. m. 91.7 p. m. 101.0

11 p. m. 93.0 p. m. 102.3

12 m. 94.3 p. m. 103.6

1 p. m. 95.6 p. m. 104.9

2 p. m. 96.9 p. m. 106.2

3 p. m. 98.2 p. m. 107.5

4 p. m. 99.5 p. m. 108.8

5 p. m. 100.8 p. m. 110.1

6 p. m. 102.1 p. m. 111.4

7 p. m. 103.4 p. m. 112.7

8 p. m. 104.7 p. m. 114.0

9 p. m. 106.0 p. m. 115.3

10 p. m. 107.3 p. m. 116.6

11 p. m. 108.6 p. m. 117.9

12 m. 109.9 p. m. 119.2

1 p. m. 111.2 p. m. 120.5

2 p. m. 112.5 p. m. 121.8

3 p. m. 113.8 p. m. 123.1

4 p. m. 115.1 p. m. 124.4

5 p. m. 116.4 p. m. 125.7

6 p. m. 117.7 p. m. 127.0

7 p. m. 119.0 p. m. 128.3

8 p. m. 120.3 p. m. 129.6